INTERESTING PROB MEXICO.

ation of the Country, &c.

[From the New Orleans Picayane, June 12.] to Ornaba, Capt. Forbes, hrings intelligence from city of Mexico to the 5th inst., at d from Vera Cruz

He had not been heard of for two or three days; it was not known at what point he was, and unfavorable reports were in circulation.

A correspondent, selling from Zamora under date of the 16th uit, says that H M S H reached the Pocacho estate on the night of his first day's journey from Moralis, that so the following day—the 13th—he reached Zipience, and on the 14th Hanacalco, where he joined the Savera and Marquez brigades. The former, it is said, committed of b,000 men. Or the 15th the forces marked to beeinge Zamora. The scources had brought intelligence that Pueblits had fortided the place and would nesses the government troops. On coming in view of Zamora, at haif-past 11 o'cook is the morning, it was preserved that measures had been tasen to improve the military strength of his naturally good position, by diverling the river Duero from its bed and with it forming an immense lake or swamp, which stretched to a seriance es more than a league. The bridges had been destroyed and the road merged in the swamp; it become instracted to undertake works to onable the division to pass. At a suitable distance artillery was placed in position to be thrown in into it.

First, however, Santa Anna sent to ascertain the state of affairs in the city, and the messengers bringing back the information that Pueblita and his followers were leaving the city, the second brigade of cavalry, compased of mere than 900 men, under the command of Gen. Bufum, at once penetrated into it. Banta Anna sent larges to Gen. Guittan to pursue the fugitives, who, to Jaessa. This was done, and Santa Anna, with General Banco and his fail, extered the city, the religious, who, it has made of the religious of the number of more than 1,000, had taken the road to Jaessa. This was done, and Santa Anna, with General Banco and his fail, extered the city, where they were secrived with great entansisem; business was received that the fugitives had been overtaken and routed. Lieut led Grimaret, whe conveyed the announcement and

the fugitives had been overtakes and routed. Lieut Ed. Grimarct, whe conveyed the announcement and dandards taken from them, was fellowed by more than 1,000 priseners, raising vica's for Santa Anna and death mies against the revolutionists.

Parbita's followers, it appears, most shamefully forsold him. Elixty of them, however, were left dead on the field. Three officers, Ordonez, Perez and Burras, she had pronounced with Negret in giving up the slase to the revolutionists in April, were taken prison re, shet, and their bedies hung on trees by the road red. Four of the prisoners who had belonged to the had of Busincetto, were shet the following morning. But he ceel ned, as not being in need of it. He raturned for Mercha the following day, reaching it on the 21st. Gen. Marquez was left in command of Zamora.

On the 23d, he left Morsia with 2,600 men for Patzware, where he arrived the next day. On the 26th he left this for Ario, where, it is said, Comenfort was pested with 2,500 men. Ario is situated in the mountains, about two leagues from Patzcuare. the road is very had, and can be travelled only on horseback, and the climate and locality very unhealthy.

The Dirico Oficial reports that the bind commanded by Santos Degollato has been routed. It endeavored, it appears, to penetrate into Irthanaca, the garrison of which, however, repulsed it. It then endeavored to make for Temoya, with Gen. Tavers in pursuat. Other reports were, however, that Degollado was advancing on Mexico. Gen. Zires was therefore sent from Inaubaya to meet him in front. The band then fied in the direction of Villa cell Carbon, and Zires resturned. Gensal Tawars followed them through Tepeli, where they raised menny and horses, as they had all along the road, and family, on the 28th of May, he overtook them at Pitzayuca, and after a sanguinary fight of an hour and a half, employed to the May, he overtook them at Pitzayuca, and after a sanguinary fight of an hour and a half, employed to the washed to the submyling decay from them. An official ci

tepec.

In Piedra Gordo, Guanajuta, eighty bandits were followed and routed by forty inhabitants; four of them hilled, some wounded, some taken priconers, and some of the articles they had stolen were recovered from them.

A band of alleged revolutionists are said to have graefly mutilated and killed ten of the inhabitants of Ameralays.

hascoaloya.

In Yucatan the troubles with the Indians continue, although successes over them are reported. Smallpox was raging at Campeachy. At Merida there was a searcity of flour. Several places have been exempted from taxation in consequence of the depressed state of

mairs.
Steamers which the government has purchased at St.
hemas and in England, were expected at Auspulco imseciately, for the purpose of blockading and aiding in

mediatery, for the parameter beeinging the post.

The Diario Oficial denies that orders have been given from Washington to the Boundary Sommission to suspend operations because the United States government was treating for the purchase of the department of So-

Senor Don Jose Rafael Juzunza, who was exiled in this sity, has accepted the amnesty, and arrived at Puebla es the 14th uit. He was in a bad state of health.

The smallpox was prevailing in the city of Moxico.
A decree of the 27th of April accords to Messra Mosso Bros. the privilege of constructing a railroad from Tamplee to Mexico. The company is to be formed within a year.

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CRIMUARUA, May 7, 1855.

There was a secret despatch arrived here last week from H M S. H., whereupon twenty of the finest bores to be found were pressed into service, a company of twenty men was formed, with Col. Sanchez at their head, and despatched the same evening towards the Merth. The "Know Somethings" suppose they have gone to Jams or wherever the Boundary Commissioners may be, to arrest Senor Salizar, of the Mexican Boundaryy Ommission. The reasons given here are, that Santa Anna, growing impatient of the slow progress of the work, wrote to Senor Salizar to push it with more energy and speed, to which Senor Salizar replied that runsing the line without money, men or instruments, was not quite as easy as sitting in Mexico making bad laws, and spending government money. At this H. M. S. H. took umbrage, and ordered his arrest. Salizar is said to be the ment competent man in the republic for that werk.

Santa Anna, is his policy towards this State, appears to aim at appressing the people so much that they would not complain if they were sold to the United States, or were anything else to occur to them, so it were a change. Herefore the merchants oculd take money out of the State free of duty to Guadaljara or Mexice, or any other part of the republic. Last week a law arrived from Mexico forcing a duty of 4 per cent. on all moneys taken from his State to go out of the country. The duties on the frontier of this State, even though it be for the purchase of goods to return to where the money is taken from They collect ten per cent on all money taken from this State to go out of the country. The duties on the frontier of this State were reduced to extreme poverty by the Ladians taking all their eatile off. Not being able to raise stock any longer, they turn their attention to agriculture, growing even, wheat, &c., which they found sale for at th

rage to proclaim. Some are desirous of joining the United States, others are in favor of the Republic of the Sisters Madre.

I have just seen a specimen of placer gold found in a revine about two days from Jesus Maria, and five from this place. Jesus Maria is a small mistage town, about the days distant. There are plenty of placers tare. This person had at least nine marks. They cannot be worked in consequence of the Indians.

We have not received a Piconuse here for over two meaths, never, in fact, since we received the number that contained the intelligence of Gen. Zolosga joining Alvares. We understand all United States papers are prohibited here. There are is this city about diffused foreigner, who subscribe for at least twenty five diffused foreigner, who subscribe for at least twenty five diffused foreigner, the authorities seets; the number of papers received here became frightened, thinking they are tee meny for the safety of the repeblic. I enclose you a sheet published here once every two or three weeks. It combains a hiter article against Americans generally, and those of California particularly. This cheet is only issued when they have something of impartances to communicate, as in the present instance. To full the sheet they stak in extracts of laws, for want of other matter. That speaks well for a city of sight or our thousand inhabitants. These papers are self at a bit each, by a measury, who goes crying them through the many papers seedwed as ought to be received by

foreigners, or as wouse a received if they were allowed to come in.

[From the New Orleans Dette, June 12]

The state of Michoscan has become the grand samira of the rebellion. The latest news from the seat of war is published in the Heraldo, dated May 26th and 27th, and contained in letters from Patronaro a piace of considerable importance, a short distance from Morelia, and near the centre of Michoscan and is to the effect that President Santa Anna arrived in that city on toe 24th, and on the 26th renumed his match towards Aric, about ten leagues distant, which is garrisoned by 2 000 of the insurgents, under the command of General Comon fort. The President seems to retain all the vigor of his youth; age does not tell upon him, and, notwith standing the loss of his leg, still continues to travel on horseback. "His send's in arm; and easer for the fray." The plains of Ario bave, perhaps, by this time, become a second Seeworth Field.

The distinguished rebel chieftain, Degallade, is reported by official despatches from Seneral Tavera, to have been totally routed and dispersed by his trigade at the town of Trayutia, which was complet by them. General Travera says their cavalry only succeeded in escaping from the dectness of their hore—a the infantry and artillery being almost entirely destroyed or taken prisoners. He closes this despatch by stating that he shall shoot the prisoners. The remann of Degallade's force, amounting to about one hundred men, had retired from Micheacan.

Another renewned chieftain, Plutareo Genzales, was defeated by General Gayesso at Zumpange, with great less.

These two brilliant victories, it was presumed, would

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procase, inerviores, that vanite ania witt plass the Garitae at night, to his seculation at the place is a few days, there to await, to his seculation at the place is a few days, there to await, to his seculation and thought, he puts his housed or he are also abused. From a land he has so tyranized over and so abused. From a land he has so tyranized over and so abused. From a land he has so tyranized over and so abused. From a land he has so tyranized over and so abused. From a land he has so tyranized over and so abused. From the trong grasp of this central tyramical absolution. He has shown more civilization than dose the one-legged bandit, who has called him barbaric and panther. He has throw open the port of Acapulce to the whalers of the Pacific, an indulgence they could never obtain from Santa Anna. They might have purchased it at a high price, but could never obtain from Santa Anna. They might have purchased it at a high price, but could never obtain in on a season of the second of the se

guinary act of vergeance will, I fear, provide a bloody reprisal. Thus far, the insurgents, have evinced no such craelty.

Escallado's forces resumed the routs to Micheanan. As for Tavera, the cacqueror (7) he had been so maltreated that the Ministers had to send him reinforcements to fill the mass guids in his sear-aise.

After the explore of Zamora, Santa Annas refurned to Morelia. He was expected anch in Mentso, man, believing he had sourcely accomplained enough for his glory, he devised a new plan I guacio Comonfort, who had been appointed by Alvarez General in-Chief of the revolutionary forces, had left the South with a few hundred troops, and had repaired to Micheacan, where he was joined by Pueblita and his section. Pluson and the brothers Terjados having united their troops with Omonfort, his numbers were increased to shout 2,500-some say 5,000. They encamped at Arrio, a town of shout 12,000 souls, about twenty leagues from Morelia, in the heart of the mountains of the Sierra. On the 23d May, Santa Anna suddenly left Morelia for Patzcuare, a village hait way between Morelia and Arrio. Continuing his march rapidly acough, he arrived at Santa Clara de Corra, about midway between Patzcuare and Arrio. The change had expected Col. Zaron, with a force of 1,000 men, to recommonire the position of the enemy; but Connocitor had already taken the initiative, and had advanced to meet the government troops. Zeron's detachment was terribly treated. A body of 200 fresh troops sent to his relief were intercopted and offested. Finally, Santa Anna, alarmed at these disasters, thought it advisable to retreat. The countermarch was a calamitous affair. The troops were destitute of previsions, and were compelled to push their way across a mountainous region, full of deep ravines and trancherous marshee, exposed to a violent storm, the artillery continually buried in mid, and the seldiers descring by whole companies. Had the President remained twenty four hours longer at Santa Clars his entire army would have been exterminat

tion, as the Western Powers are in pretecting Turkey from the Ctar. The only difference between the two is, says the Universal, that Russia aspires to dominate in Europe in the name of despotism, and the United States aspires to dominate in America in the name of liberty. There it is monarchical tyranny which is scught to be

imposed, the next is popular tyranny. Repugnant as both are, the last is most unsupportable, because it is hypocritical, and is exercised in the largest extension. It is hypocritical, because it is covered with the mask of liberty; and it is exercised in a wider space, because the people are everywhere. When a monarch is a tyrant he can be field from; how can one ecaps from tyranny when the tyrant is the people? * * For those who have followed the march of events for two years past, the sympathes existing between the United States and the control of the c

ebolas had continued his public ministration in the church, but shoes then we understand he has been deposed from the priesthood, as has also Father Peter Kramer.

This suit was brought in the chancery side of the Court of Common Pleas, by the husband, to recover possession of his wife, whom he alleged was illegally de tained from him by Anthony Schneider. The writ iasued commanding Schneider to produce the body of Anna Mary before the court. It was served en Schneider on the 6th of June, by T. S. Backley, deputy sheriff. On going into the conn'ty to serve the writ, he found Anna sary at the house of one Judson, about four miles from her father's residence, and took her with him.

On Saturday, the defendant appeared before the Hon. John M. Wilson, in the Court of Commos Pleas, and, in ebedience to the writ, produced the body of his daugh ter. The husband was also present. For the purpose of ascertaining the true state of the case, and of fidding out what her wishes were in regard to living with her husband, the Court ordered the room to be eleared of sill persons except the officers of the sourff an interpreter, and reporters for the press, and proceeded to question the girl.

We are not, of course, at liberty to disclose all that was then elicited; but it appeared in addition to the above facts that she cid not consider the marriage legal or binding, because her husband was a priest; that she left her husband of her own accord; and that the wished to seve her husband was that she had been edunated in the belief that she could never go to heave if she lived in marriage with a priest; but that no threats whatever had been made to leve but pher parents, by the priests, or by the bishop. She gave her name as Anna Mary Schnieder, and not as Anna Mary Stamber.

Judge Wilson informed the young lady that the marriage was a perfectly walld and legal one by the law of this State, although it might be a marter of discipline in their own church; that she was not compelled to live with him, and asked whom she would go with

ing in the wake of his wife, pouring forth his entreaties, to which she turned a deaf ear.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN KENTUCKY—GREAT DAMAGE TO CORN AND WHEAT CROPS.—On Monday aftersoon, about half-past four o'clock, a small section of Shelby, bordering on Frankin county, was visited by the most vicient storm of wind, rain and half ever experienced in that region. In the vicinity of Christianeburg, Bagdad and Consolation, it raged with unprecedented vicience. On the farms of some ten gentlemen the wheat was so completely prostrated as to make it until for harvesting; and the corn was damaged to almost an equal extent. Large fruit tress were blown flown, and fences carried off by the sudden rising of streams of water that were never be fore known to run so full. The storm came up suddenly and passed off in a very short period. In the railroad cut sear Bagded the water run in a stream so deep that it reached above the tracks of the care coming at full speed despite the fary of the elements. Capt. Tallaferro and other gentlemen in the care state that it had been raining but three or four minutes, yet so violently, that guilties and beds of streams perfectly dry before the storm, were roaring out with water three and four feet deep. The half also drifted in some places five and six feet high. We heard yesterday \$100,000 fixed as the probable extent of the pecuniary damage coursed by the storm. This we esteem a low figure, judging by the almost unparalleled marks of devastation that we visited yesterday, in passing by on the cars. Over three hundred acres of wheat were entirely refrest, and almost as much corn. Its. Backet and Mr. Taylor were heavy sufferest. The sterm was a vary erratic one. It pursued no particular line or course, being rig rag in lits progress. A large wheat field of one gentleman was destroyed, his adjoining corn crop was untouched, while a field of wheat belonging to a neighbor, and eliment as such corn. June 14.

The Ohic river was up again on the 18th inst. At Pittaburg on that day the water in the

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 28, 1856. The Laws Relating to the Hights of Ovinens in Brazil-How Poreigners ore Affected by Them—Ouse of the American Schooner Bay City—Arrest of the Mate—De-tention of a Passenger—Action of the United States Onsul.

against arbitrary ponce acre on our content pire.

Of these affairs there are many reports, but the above,
e-pear as I can lears, are the impartial facts. There is
e-port that McClain drew his pistol first on the police,
but I can't say which is right, or who is wrong.

F. H. S.

"U. S SHIP SAVANNAH, RIVER LA PLATA, OFF MONTEVIDEO, April 18, 1855. }
Arrival of the Savannah—The Water Witch Affair—Interview with Mr. Peder-The Whole Difficulty Referred

to Washington—Bull Fights, &c.
We left the harbor of Rio on Sunday morning, just one month ago, and were towed to see by a French steamer of war. Our Commodore is now, you see, good friends with the French Admiral, though a year ago they crosse! each other's hawse. They have taken grub together several times. Uncle Sam makes a little out of this, for

each other's hawse. They have taken grub together several times. Uncle Sam makes a little out of this, for it costs two hundred mil reas for a tow, and of course the Admiral did the thing for nothing.

We were in a hurry to get to the river, for President Lopez had been shooting into the Water Witch and hilled a quartermaster at the wheel. We all hoped to have something to do, and made up our minds to introduce ourselves to the fair coss of Paraguay. We heard the officers talk about boat expeditions, and had frequent exercise with our boat lowiteers; and as we get an additional howiteer at Rio, we believed we should have some fan. Our passenge was made in tweive days. We found the Water Witch here waiting. The Cemmedore sent up to finence alyzes for Mr. Peder, the American Minister resident there, to come down and advise with him and he them took his traps and his secretary with him and he them took his traps and his secretary and fing ilenteauxs and went on abore. This didn't look much like fighting, but as Mr. Peder came from down South we hoped still for a chance of some sport. But at least it turned out no go; they were afraid combody would get hurt, and maybe hilled, and they didn't like to do as General Jackson did, "take the responsibility," and so they sent the whole thing to Washington.

But though we were disappointed in our frolle up the river, we are having liberty, and our fellows are going it strong, though not exactly on the Maine law principle. Heres desh is cheap; and though we don't go a mile in 2:40, yet we get somewhere in that time.

A week age last Sunday, twenty of our lade chartered one of the big earts of the country, and west out to see a buil fight. They had a time of it, and kept as other as deacons. The Cemmedore was there and his fing officer, Lieutrant Le Rey, and our leds say they seemed to enjoy the sport. Only one bull was game, and the way he slaughiered one of the horses was frightful. If our fellows don't see blood run at Paraguay, they will get a sight of it at these buil f

These amusements will give us an appetite for fighting, if President Pierce gives us a chance to whip Lopes. I don't think there is aftest a more contented crew than eure; very few have taken French leave, and same that have would be glad to get back.

There is nothing new here Business is dull, and vessels bringing lumber here have to go to Rio for cangoes. The Water Witch left here on the 19th, bound up the Uruguay river, to survey it. The Germantown is at Busnes ayres, and we expect the Bainbridge here from the States very soon. The health of the squadron is good now, though the heat of Rio came near using us up.

order were adopted for the government of the present meetings of the Association. The following committees were appointed:—

On Religious Exercises and Overtures for Benevolent Objects—Brothers Westeott, Cook and Sage.

On Important Subjects contained in the Letters from the Churches—Brothers Taylor, of Brooklyn; Armeld, of New Rochelle; Palmer, of Harlem.

On Application from Churches for Admission into this Association—Brothers Ballayt, of Brooklyn; Italey, of Bankwick; and Kipp, of New York.

On Minutes of Corresponding Associations—Bres. Bromley, Covel and Corey

The arst article of the constitution was amended so as to read as it did in the minutes of 1853.

On motion, the letters from the several churches in connection with the Association were read. About forty of these were presented, giving an account of their financial, temporal and spiritual condition. The reports from all were of a most favorable character, shewing all the churches to be in a prosperous condition. The racing of these was suspended for a few minutes, when it was announced that Mrs Banvard, wife of Rev. Mr. Banvard, and Descon John West, of Brooklyn, had departed this life. The fuseral of Mr. West, it was stated, was going on at that moment.

The meeting adjourned till evening, after the reading of the letters.

EVENING SESSION.

Police Intelligence.

A FIGHT NIFFED IN THE BUD.

On Monday evening Captain Maynard, of the Nineteenth ward police, received information that a band of
rural rewdies were about to commence a regular ring
fight in Fifth avenue, near Forty-first street. He immediately hastened to the spot with a platoon of men,
but found that the party had already been dispersed by
ome of the Twenty-first ward pelice, who hearing of
the occurrence, succeeded by some little strategem in
capturing three of the fellows, just as the entertainments were about to commence. They were taken to
the Second District Police Court, where Justice Pearcy
held them to hall, each in the sum of \$300, to keep
the peace for the next six months.

ARREST OF A GANG OF SUPPOSED COUNTERPRITTERS.

Yesterday afternoon five men, named Henry Donald, Aaron Bell, Jackson Calle, Samuel Clark and Thomas Moore, were arrested by efficers Ward and Connell, of the Moore, were arrested by efficers ward and Commell, of the Twenty-first ward police, on suspicion of being a gang of counterfeiters. In the possession of the accused was found ajarge lot of composition, prepared, as is supposed, for the purpose of manufacturing bogus silver coin. The accused were taken before Justice Davison, who committed them temporarily, until additional testimony could be collected against them by Captain Speight, of this district.

OHARGE OF GRAND LARGENY.

John Regan was taken into custody by officer Stringer, of the Feurth word police, obarged with having stolen \$35 in gold coin and three gold studs, the property of James Simpson, of 43 Oak street. The property was found in the possession of the accused. The stude were found in his shirt bosom, and were immediately identified by Mr. Simpson. The prisoner was held to ball in the sum of \$500 to answer. CHARGE OF GRAND LABORNY.

· ALLEGED SEDUCTION.

ALLEGED SEDUCTION.

Jehn Cullen was arrested by sergeant Mansfield, of the Lower Police Court, charged with having seduced Mary Hart, under premise of marrisge. The complainant alleges that she became acquainted with the prisoner about seven months ago, and since that time has seen on quite intimate terms with bim; that on the 8th of April last, under solemn premise of marrisge, he effected her ruis, and that aithough she has repeatedly asked him to fulfil bis promise, he still continued unmoved, and will not make her his wife. Justice Cennelly held the accused to bail in the sum of \$1,000.

Superior Court-Part II.

Before Hes. Judge Slosson and a Jury.

June 19.—Alexis Bragg against Caleb D. Gildersleeve.—

This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant to recover the sum of \$6,000, as endorser defendant to recover the sum of \$5,000, as endorser upon a check made by Messrs. Sloam & Leggotto on the Empire City Bank, for \$2,000, (which was afterwards transferred to the plaintiff,) and also as endorser upon three promissory notes—one made by Cernelius Donnellen, dated September 15, 1854, for \$492 27, payable four months after date; one made by Messrs. Levy & Dimond, dated September 16, 1854, for \$731, payable four months after date; and eas made by C. H. Andrus, dated July 17, 1854, for \$3,300 75, payable six months after date. The making endorsements and presentment of the said check and notes were admitted by Mr. John E. Barrill, counsel for the defeadant, and for defence it was contemded that the endorsements were mere accommodation endorsements, and that the payer had been discounted at usurious rates of laterest; and further, that the party for whose accommodation the same were made had transferred to the plaintiff property to the value of \$4,000, which the defendant was entitled to have credited on the amount of the soons, if the plaintiff was entitled to recover anything. Fer plaintiff, Smith & Woodward; for defendant, John E. Burrill. Verdict for plaintiff, \$4,700, including interest con the three notes.

Health of New Obleans.—The Picassus of the